NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year Form cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotypmy and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. THRATER PRANCAIS, Fourteenth street near Sigth BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Breadway.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.— PAUL IN TITRE MUSICAL COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC EX-

DODWORTH'S HALL. 806 Broadway. - Professor Hants

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, SES Procedury, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel-In their Extensive Extensive Section, Darcing and Burlesgoes-Specthal Stranger of Planton Libratons.

PIETH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street. Benevourn's Ministrates. Exercises in instructor, Ballads, Burlesques, &c. Love and Mani-

TRELY & LEON'S GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS, TO Broadway-is them Songs, Dances, Eccentricines, &c - My-DE-AR RES-TORE-HER.

TONY PARTORS OPERA HOUSE, 291 Rowery. -- Court OCALINE-NIGHT MINSTRELSY BALLEY DIVERTISEMENT, II. THE UPPER AND LOWER TEN THOUSEND. Matings at Covider.

PRACTEY WRITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, as scalables' Hell, 473 Broadway-In a Variety of Light on Laughane Entertainments, Court he Baller, \$6, her Shadow Panyouin. Matine at \$25 of Court.

STUDIO BUILDING, 51 West Tonta street.-Example Marking Statuany. MILS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyln.-

HOOLEYSOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn -ETHIOPIAN MIN-

SPAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg, -GRAND

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -Levenusa with the Oxy-Hydbooph Muchoscoph twice Bally. Haad and Right Ann of Phoney. Open from S A.M. (II 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, October 17, 1866

TO ADVERTISERS.

We beg and entreat of our advertisers to send in their ats as early in the afternoon as possible, in enable us to classify them properly and to atiove us in some measure from the increasing pressure one columns. For a long time past the circulation of the Riman in the metropolis and the surrounding cities eded that of all the other papers put together. Being the vehicle of communication with the public upor octs relating to their social, political and comnterests, no one can well go to business in the ut reading the HERALD, from which he ors, therefore, will see the advantage to us and ives of sending in their advertisements at an ply hour, so that we can insert them in such place and uch regular form as will render them most available for the public benefit and secure the greatest good for

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The Atlantic cable furnishes a financial and commer-cial report dated in London and Liverpool yesterday

ed in London at 89% for money. The nouey market was steady. United States five-twentles The Liverpool cotton market was quite active. Mid-

lling uplands was quoted at fifteen and one-fourth pence. Brantstuffe tended upward, as the weather was still un

mship Scotia, at this port yesterday, we received special despatches and correspondence, with pur toreign files, dated to the 7th of October.

struck of filness, which confined him to his bed and room during dive days. Our correspondence dated at the im-perial retreat is of a very interesting character. The Empress of Mexico has had an Atlantic cable

cipber from Maximilian which cost five The London Times' article on the subject of England's

towiton and duty towards the Alabama claims of which

we have had an ample synopsis by special selegram-The Turco-Egyptian army in Candia was severely de-

foated by the Christians in the engagements aiready removied in the Hungary It is said that Russia is rapidly removing her troops

from Poland and marching them towards the Danube, and that agonts of the Carr are engaged in recruiting "volunteers" in Greece for "a Turkish campaign;" officers of the King of Greece being engaged in a similar

France is reported to be very much "irritated against Prussis—indeed, unusually so—and it is said that there is every probability of a war between the two countries at a time not far distant.

The Berlin lournals treat the Napoleon Foreign Office Circular in a very calin and easy manner, thanking the Italy is free by the perfection of the Itale-Austrian

risolecome advice to the newly enfranchised people.
The London Par of the 6th inst, received at a late tour last night, has an article on the subject of President Journan's difficulty with Congress, in which it says:--"I be composition of the Senate will be unaffected by the approaching elections, and hitherto the President been mabled to rely on the support of one-third of its momisers. With such support he will be in a position to

mantain any vetoes which he may doesn it expedient to THE CITY.

A are broke out last night about ten o'clock in the West street, which, owing to the combustible materials stored on the premises, spread rapidly to the adjoining building, No. 307, and communicated with a large stor-ngs store at Nos. 508 and 510 Washington street, in which was stored a large quantity of cotton and other merchandise. The houses adjoining the chandlery store and storage store were occupied by poor families, some twenty are of whom were temporarily dislodged. The mount of losses or insurance could not be readily accor-

Not a single case of cholers was reported in this city Twenty-two cases and eight deaths were re parted yeaterday in Chicago.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of William

Davis, of Twenty-second street and avenue A, who was Europei. The company is severely censured. An inquest verdict of suicide by taking potent was found. A third on the body of an unknown man (supposed to be Frederon, of Middletown, Orange county, N. Y.).

remitted in a verdict of drowning.

The investigation in the case of Edward Urwick, the alloyed bank check forger, was held at the Tombe Poline thurt, before Justice Dowling, yesterday. Depos linus were made by the tellers of the Hanover, Park and

James Wilson was sent to the Penitentiary yesterday after trial in the Court of Special Sessions, for running away from Earie's Hotel without paying his board bill. In the Court of General Sessions, William Hughes went to the Penitentiary for six months for stealing a watch from Michael Whalen; Henry Ashton was sent to State Prison for two and a half years for stealing from Ra phaet Frank, and William Conner and John Reynolds were acquitted of charges of theft preferred aga

Miss Anna D. Ward, of No. 14 North Third street, died

ship City of Cork, Captain Bridgman

Inman line, will sail from pier No. 45 North river at noon to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The line steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, will sail punctually at three o'clock P. M. to-day, from pier No. 4 North river, for Havana. The mails will close at the The stock market was excited yesterday, and closed

ally interfering with the progress of general trade, exthan was apparent on Monday, and though the vo of business was quite as large, the prices realized in most cases were decidedly lower. Cotton was fully 10. most, cases were accusedly bown, in sollers' favor. Sugar casier but not quotably lower. Coffee steady. Dry goods quiet. On 'Change flour closed rather heavy. Wheat 1c, a 2c, lower. Corn 1c. Oats steady. Barley heavy. Pork firm but Beef heavy. Petroleum nominally %c. lower. quiet. Beef heavy. Whiskey and freights quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Swedish bark Penelope has been reported in disteamer Palmyra, for London, put in at Newport, R. I., resterday in distress, having lost her bulwarks and sta s, strained her forecastle and received other dam The steamer Alabama put into Noriolk short o coal. The schooner Sarah Kilen, reported disabled off Cape Henry, was not found by the gunboat sent in search of her. The Ellen Lacy is detained by weather

at Fortress Monroe. We publish this morning a full list of the passengers

nd crow of the lost steamer Evening Star. The late terrible hurricane was felt in the vicinity of the Bahamas with the most destructive effect, the wind being more violent than during any previous gale, wrecking many vessels, blowing down houses and doing mense damage. The wind blew from northeast northwest and southeast. Large quantities of wrecked materials floated ashore, and several dead bodies drifted on the beach. Many of the islands had not been heard m, but it is supposed that when full accounts con

in that the loss of property will be great.

A convention of the colored citizens of New York assembled at Albany yesterday, to discuss the proper by this class of our popu nination of Governor Fenton was endorsed, and support the ticket. The proceedings, as given in ou Prince John Van Buren died on the steamer Scotla at

The report of the defeat of General Escobedo is credited at Washington, but the information upon which it is discredited is false. General Mojia left Mexico city earlier than the date mentioned (30th of September), and the Emperer Maximilian reviewed his divisions at San

Luis Potosi as early as September 22.

M. Elem's letter to maximilian is now declared to be

enume, as published in the Herano.

Purther particulars of the Quebec fire put the new of buildings destroyed at twenty-three hundred. Six bodies of burned persons, three of them women, had \$15,000 to aid the sufferers.

The Mississippi Legislature met on the 15th inst. in extra session. The Covernor submitted the constitutional amendments, with a recommendation that they be not

The rumors of an outbreak of negroes at Nashville

The trotting race between Lady Emma and George Wilkes, for \$5,000, at the Fashion Course yesterday, was won by Lady Emma in three straight heats. Time. 2:27—2:27%—2:28% In the other race the cell (14) -2:28%. In the other race the colt Old Hundred paid ferfeit. An exciting race is expected to day between Bull Run and Elia Sherwood, mile heats best three in five, for \$2,000.

Governor Fenton vs. Mayor Hoffman on th Constitutional Amendment.

At the republican ratification meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening a letter was read from Governor Penton, in which be says that "in the discharge of a high public trust the present Congress has patiently and laboriously investigated the condition of that section of the country convulsed by the recent amendment to the constitution so reasonable appropriate to 'the existing state affairs that its propriety and justice are simitted even by those who oppose Its adoption;" that "the plan of adjust ment thus presented is the only one before the people;" that "it has the sanction of an overwhelming majority of the Senate and House of Representatives;" that "it has been heartily and earnestly endorsed by the people of every State in which a general election has since been bold;" that "it will receive the unanimous approval of all the States whose unwavering loyalty bore us triumphantly through the war," and that "it is a noble and magnanimous peace offering, tendered by Congress in behalf of the people" to the States rescued from the late rebellion. As thus defined the position of Governor Fenton is satis factory; and as the adoption or rejection of this amendment is in reality the only issue before the people, the inquiry is suggested bow, stands Mayor Hoffman, the Tammany rump candidate for Governor, on this all-absorbing question? In a late electioneering speech at Rochester

Mayor Hoffman devoted a considerable portion of his time to his objections to this constitutional amendment. He argued that it was not constitutional, because it was not passed by a constitutional Concress; that it was insulting in its terms-to the excluded States: that they would never vote to put under the ban of exclusion from federal offices their most distinguished citizens involved in their "lost cause;" that the negro suffrage and representative clause means the enforcement of negro suffrage; that with the ratification of this amendment by the States directly concerned they will be subjected to other and barsher conditions of restoration, when, according to the good old fashioned democratic doctrine of State sovereignty, the excluded States, in laying down their arms, stood at once just as they were before the war, under the constitution as expounded by Calhoun. Buchanan and the Chicago Convention. This is substantially the Southern restoration platform of Mr. Hoffman. It is the quintessence of magnanimity and brotherly love, "barring the niggers," and it is the highest bid that Vallandigham has made for the restoration of the old Southern domineering masters of the democratic party. Let Mayor Hoffman's ideas be adopted, and there is nothing to prevent the running of Jeff Davis and Brockinridge for the next Presi-

dengy on the platform of the constitution of

the late so-called Confederate States. Restore the Union according to Mayor Hoffman's plan, and a democratic peace adjustment embracing the revival of Southern slavery, the repudiation of the national debt, compensation for the losses of slaves by the war, or their services, and the re-establishment of the old Southern democratic ruling junta at Washington of Davis, Mason, Slidell, Benjamin, Toombs, Stephens, Cobb, Thompson and company, will ecome a hopeful enterprise.

This view of Mayor Hoffman's restoration programme affords the true explanation of the herwise astounding results of the late elections. The great body of the people of the North identified with the war for the Union have no faith in the party organization which justified the rebellion of the South on constitu tional grounds and sought to make peace or any terms, Union or disunion, acceptable to the leaders of the rebellion. Nor have the great Northern majorities any faith in the resoration of those rebel leaders to Congress and the Cabinet, as proposed in the confidence policy of Mayor Hoffman and his peace party of the war. It is nothing more and nothing less than the Chicago platform of peace t any price and the recognition of the war ern slavery and Southern rights, as a failure. The Northern people, we say, have accepted the issue between the republican and democratic parties of 1866 as substantially the issu of 1864, and hence the overwhelming majorities of Abraham Lincoln, in his re-election, have been revived in these recent State elections from Maine to Iowa.

And this is the issue between Fenton and Hoffman, divested, on Hoffman's side, of General McClellan's popularity as a war democrat and Union soldier of the war, and divested, too, of General Slocum's popularity as a Union soldier. The patronage of the administration is a two-edged sword, and the firm of Seward, Weed and Raymond, from whichtsuch large accessions were expected to the Tammany ticket, is broken up, dissevered and reduced to a blank in the general esti-mate. Even the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who but the other day dilated on the policy of President Johnson as the true policy of the gospel according to St. John, has been compelled to tack ship and run with the wind of these October elections. He believes, with the great Napoleon, that Providence is on the side of the beaviest artillery. All these things considered, we cannot resist the conclusion that between Governor Fenton on the platform of the constitutional amendment and Mayor Hoffman on the Chicago platform, Hoffman's inevitable defeat in November will be the beginning of the end of the democratic rump and "ring" of Tammany Hall.

Street Reforms in New York - Why Have W.

No Chenp Cubs ? An intelligent foreigner landing in New York s at once surprised to find no cheap cabs like those of Paris and London. It lowers his cetimate of the intelligence of our people to see them compelled to choose between crowded omnibuses, overgrowded cars and dirty, expensive, lumbering backney couches, when they want to travel from one part of the city to another. He hears complaints that the streets are jammed up with stages, and listens tlemen who are forced to hang on to the car straps and have their feet trodden upon by ruffianly conductors as they come home from business of an evening, and then he wonders why we have no cabs. He beholds our young men working their passage down town in the morning by standing all the way and passing up other people's fares, and again he wonders why we have no cabs. He falls in with respectable people who are kept home from the theatres, concerts or private parties on rainy evenings because the cars are distant and uncertain and carriages too costly, and still he wonders why we have no cabs. Wish ing to cross from one side of the city to the other he discovers that there are no transverse lines of cars and stages, and that he must upon he asks, with augmented wonder, why we have no cabs.

The question is very difficult to answer. Everybody admits that it is perfectly practicable for this metropolis to possess a couple of thousand cabs, which will be equally fast and comfortable, and which will carry passengers for twenty cents or less per mile. The system is in actual operation all over Europe. and there can be no doubt as to its advantages. In a pecuniary point of view it would be immensely profitable, not only to the cab owners, but to all the interests of this great city. For instance, a competent and careful theatrical manager assures us that it would add at least a thousand dollars a week to his receipts. The employment it would give our carriage builders, the pay of a couple of thou-sand drivers, the feed and keeping of as many horses, the money it would put into the pockets of harness makers, blacksmiths and stable men, are by no means inconsiderable items. Besides this it would create new business centres. Localities now quite out of the channel of trade and accessible to buyers and shoppers would be doubled in value. Building sites in the vicinity of the city would be in greater demand; for the cabs would enable us to reach the railroad depots and the steamboats much more quickly and conveniently. Our people would no longer assert that it is more trouble for them to go to Brooklyn than to Europe. In all these matters, and in many others, the cab system would inaugurate ap entire revolu-

Our people are the most sensible, enterpris ing and laxarious on the face of the earth, and yet they yoluntarily do without cabs. Capitalists do not know how to invest their money. and yet they never think of starting a cab company. At half-past ten o'clock P. M. Finh wenue is a brown stone desert, and Broadway almost as quiet as a village lane, because we have no cabe. A vast amount of petrousge is waiting for the cab system, and a vast amount of spare cash is lying around loose for the cab company to pick up; but nobody starts the good work. The merchants and the professional men would drive down to business in cabs, reading HERALDS as they rolled along; mammas and their daughters would have cabe to make their calls and do their shopping; thousands would take cabs for the places of amusement every evening; the balls would employ hunds cabs; strangers in the city would hire cabs by the day to see the sight, and travellers would

require cabs to convey them to and from the boats and cars. In the afternoon there would be a stream of cabs running up Broadway from the Wall street offices, and up Fifth avenue to the Park. The average American cares nothing for a few cents more or less, and would call a cab at any time rather than walk. The saving in time would more than repay him for the outlay of money, and thus render the caba really economical. There is more profit to be derived from a cab company than from any of the street rallway companies that now pay such high interest. Let somebody organize a cab system, and he will not only make his everlasting fortune, but he will receive the equally eternal gratitude of a long-suffering and cabless generation.

TATES THE MINISTER WILLIAM TO STATE WAR

Our National Game-The Great Match in

Brooklyn. On the Capitoline grounds in Bedford, one of the pleasantest suburbs of suburban Brooklyn, was played on Monday an Olympian game of base ball for the championship of America. The contestants were the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, and the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn. Before the contest the latter were the champions, and now that the honorable strife is over they remain the champions still, for they beat their adversaries by twentyseven to seventeen runs. Byery country from immemorial time has had

its national game, tending to develop the physical qualities-the strength, the muscle and the agility-of its youth. Greece had its Olympic ames, at which wrestling, chariot racing and the stimulating contests of throwing the discthe quoit of modern days-formed the leading features. The more barbarous gladiatorial conflicts of Rome divided the interest of the show loving public with the less bloody rivalry of the arena where strength coped with strength, muscle with muscle and nerve with nerve. In the mediaval ages France and England rejoiced in the sham battles of the tournament. In later days racket and tennis supplanted the chivalric and semi-barbarous tournament in both countries. In France they were very popular in the anteevolutionary times. At the present day France can hardly be said to have any game thoroughly national as is either cricket, acket, or hand ball in England, or bull fighting in Spain, or as are the athletic sports of Germany, which we see reproduced in this country by the various Turner societies.

The national game of America is now, pa ellence, base ball. We can imagine how readily the English game of cricket was transformed into this active game, which is so much more suitable to the habits and temperamen of our people. Cricket-although a highly scientific game-is a slow and serious pastim compared with its American prototype. It requires more skill perhaps to play it well, and closer study for the looker on to understand it; but everybody, ladies and all, com prehends the game of base ball, which a matter of quickness of eye, rapid play of muscle, swiftness of foot, and ever-changing position, that carry the interest of the spectator as well as the player directly into the fortunes of the game. Hence our national game chimes exactly with our national characteristics. The phlegmatic element of the Anglo-Saxon family may be fairly represented in the English game of cricket, during which the original Anglo-Saxon can dawdle of and smoke his democratic pipe or aristocratic eigar at intervals; but the new branch of the family in America, with young, vigorous blood swelling its veins, wants constant life and motion in its sports. Hence the English game has almost fallen into decay among us, while the American game is every day attracting the interest which but a short time ago attached almost exclusively to the race ourse, or, among certain classes, to the prize

We might regard the match played in Brook lyn on Monday as the culmination of success for our national game. In the first place it was a test of the quality of two of the best clubs in the country. In the next it was the most caneciable and orderly gathering that ever assembled in the same numbers to witness a contest where diverse interests—each. course, supported by their mutual friendswere represented. Twenty thousand people were present, and there was not the slightest breach of decorum observed during the four hours in which the issue of the game was being decided. The large force of police on the ground, finding their occupation as conservators of the peace altogether gone, sat on the green sward, and watched the game with as much pleasure as the rest. Ladies waved their bandkerebiefs and gentlemen shouted lustily now and then; but the Philadelphia Club received as much congratulation as the Brooklyn boys when they made a good run and a successful inning. The utmost courtesy was extended to the strangers, who were probably struck with the contrast between the good order prevailing on this occasion and he confusion, crowding and interruption which prevented the completion of the match a short ime since, when the Atlantics visited Philadelphia to try their mettle with the Athletics.

All the manly sports which serve to de clop the muscle of our young men should e encouraged. They help to make better material for the future of our young country material for "sound minds in sound bodies, apon the principle of the ancient philosophers, and we know of no game more calculated to ffect this end than our national game of base

THE GREAT FIRE AT QUEEKC .- The terrible are that occurred at Quebec on last Sunday morning furnishes another impressive argu nent for constructing fire-proof buildings in all large cities. Twenty-five hundred bouses burned and eighteen thousand people left conseless is an appalling fact that ought to arouse the attention of the people and legisla-tors to the necessity of passing laws to prevent such calamities. At Portland, Maine, a similar confisgration occurred lately with like dreadful results. In this city we have frequently great fires, with fearful loss of life. So, also, in other parts of the country. Nearly all these painful disasters of widespread loss of proper-ty and life may be truced to the same cause badly constructed buildings, that are mere shells, and that light-up like so much tinder on the approach of the devouring flames. This was the case both in Quebec and Portland. and it might be so at any time in some of the thickly populated portions of this city in spite of an efficient Fire Department. In the way that highers are constructed now we are always

occur in Paris and some other large cities Europe, because the houses are su built and are fire-proof, or nearly so. We again urge upon the Legislature of the State to pass a building act compelling all struc tures, in the cities at least, to be made fire-proof The insurance that would thus be saved would within a short time be equivalent to the extra expense of constructing such houses, to say nothing of the saving of life, of the sense of security people would feel, of the enhanced value of property and the vast improvement in the appearance of the city. By all means let us have a proper building act as soon as the Legislature shall meet and while the remembrance of these dreadful conflagrations is fresh in the public mind. THE GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE SYSTEM.—We

thought we had done with the humiliating exposures of the government detective avaten when General Baker was removed. We are disabused of that agreeable impression by the case which was brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs on Monday last. The detective used by Baker were bad enough in character; but it seems that the Treasury Department is determined to vie with that official in the employment of persons of the worst possible nts. The man Hyer who has just been committed for forcing the complainant in the case (Knox) to buy counterfeit notes from him with a view to passing them off, has, it seems been in prison on various charges and has served two full penal terms. How he came to be in the service of the Treasury we are not informed, and we can only presume that the influence of the system inaugurated by Baker in the State Department has been allowed to pervade the machinery of the other branches of the government, and that the employment of persons of the stamp of Conover and Hyer has become a recognized necessity.

Now against this we protest energetically. As Americans we cannot consent to the admission of the principle that for the attainment of any object, no matter how good, it is lawful to unworthy instruments. Such a theory may be admissible under despotisms, but under a free government like ours it cannot for a moment be justified. Its tendency is obviously to corrupt and pollute the fountains of justice and to demoralize every branch of the administration. We have witnessed the fruits of it in the robberies and persecutions which have been perpetrated upon innocent people in the name of our goverment, and in the discredit which is being brought upon us as a nation by the retention in prison of the head of the late rebel confederacy upon charges that are now universally admitted to have been fabricated with a view to his judical murder. It is time that a stop should be put to such things, unless indeed we desire that our boasted free system of government should pass into a term of reproach and ridicule.

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister; W. Bodiso. the Russian Minister; G. G. Tassara, the Spanish Minister; A. M. de Zea, Spanish Consul at Portland, Maine, and Major General Robert Auderson, United States Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

voort House.

Baxter, of Vermont, and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, Rear Admiral Montgomery, United States Navy, is at

Marquis de Chambrun, of Washington, is at the Aste

eral Francis Fessenden is at the Fifth Avenu

cast his lot with the rebels, and was appointed a Ger in the rebel service, is in this city. He commanded rebel troops in New Orleans when it was attacked by the United States fleet under Admiral Farragut.

MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA.

Departure of Gnorillas An Alleged Mexican Spy Desiral of the Reported Purchase of Ruseld Riffes Visit to Fort Richmond, &c. The movements of the Mexican chief, who recently created an excitement by his affiliation with the Fenian organization, are still wrapt in considerable obscurity, and the personnel surrounding him are not only reserved, but seem to treat inquiry with extreme signs of aversion. It appears that some party or parties of Santa ann. It appears that some party or parties of santa Anna's enfavorage have lately been set uside or dismissed from his service for imprudently divulging what they knew; and it was positively asserted that an American recently from Mexico was in the employ of Maximilian

as a spy on Santa Anna's movements.

Two hundred and eighty-three men, intended as the nucleus of guerilla parties in the interest of Santa Anna. have left within a week for New Orionas and Havana It is expected that more will leave during the coming wouk—chiefly by way of New Orleans. It is not yo known what effect the fail of Monterey has had upon Santa Anna or his cause. But the effect of the arrival on the Rio Grando of his partisans may be looked for

The story about a purchase of arms—ten thousand En-The story about a purchase of arms—ten thousand En-field rifes—to be concluded to-day, is denied at Sania Anna's headquarters, aithough it is known to be a fact that at least a dozen different samples of army revolvers, as well as Springfield, Enfold and other styles of mus-tets have been left for examination at the headquarters on Staten Island. What can be the meaning of the ex-change in Wall street by certain parties of a large

On Monday General Santa Anna drove around Staten Island, and was highly interested by the inspect on of

THE BANK FORGERY CASE.

The Prisoner Walves an Examination The Papers Passed Over to the District Attorney. The witnesses summoned to appear in the case of Ed-

ward Urwick, charged with being an accomplice in the forgery of checks on some of the city banks, were at the Tombs, before Justice Dowling, yesterday. Urwick waived a preliminary examination.

George H. Andross, receiving teller of the Hanover

George H. Andross, receiving teller of the Hanover Bank, deposed that Edward Urwick presented to him three checks, two of which were in court. One of the checks was drawn on the Chemical Bank, dated Getober 11, 1866, and made payable to the order of E. Durand, the amount was \$4, 780, and it was purported to be certified and drawn by John C. Lord. The other check was of the rame date, drawn on the National Park Hank, for the sum of \$8,961 18, purporting to be certified by Philip Meyer & Co. It was received and credited to Durand's account, became the day previous he had opened an account with the bank. The checks were sent to several banks and pronounced to them to be forge. The check had been presented to Joseph Meller in payment for \$10,000 in gold. There is no such account at the Park Rank as that purporting to be kept by Pathp Meyer & Co., and the ungusture of John C. Lord on the check presented to the Chemical Pank in a forgery.

The prisoner, Urwick, said he was switty-live years of age, and a resident of Brooklyn. He was employed as a cierk by Durand, who had an effice at room is, No. 52 Broad street. He obtained the accusation by answering an advertisement. Durand against the prisoner if he could speak Franch.

FIRES.

Extensive Fire in West and Washington Streets.

THREE LARGE STORES DESTROYED.

Loss Estimated at Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.

Additional Particulars of the Great Fire at Quebec.

The West Street Fire ersting out of the ave story brick building No. 30

the two wore on fire at one time.

The walls of the first building fell in a minutes after the alarm, crushing the roof and flooring of the two story house No. 308. A portion of the wall it appears, fell on an extension of the large storage immediately in the rear, fronting on Washington ster.
Nos. 508 and 510, thus setting fire to that build from this extension the flames seen spread into main building, stored on two floors with cotton, the other stories with a general assortment of monadise. Notwithstanding the energy of the free men the flames kept gaining rapidly until directions men to floors out, fearing some of floors might give way, five powerful streams were it brought to bear from the street, and played into windows, and at the time our reporter left the scene conflagration, at one o'clock, the interior of the stor store was all on fire, and it was believed the whole of building and its contents would be destroyed.

The first and second floors of the building Nachandiers. Mr. Baxter estimate his loss at about \$25.6 West street were occupied by John C. Baxter & Son, s on which be is insured for \$12,000, in the Harmo Lenor, Relief and New Amsterdam Insurance compass. ely in the rear, fronting on Was

Scoring crunied by the fallen wall. Dames t 31,500; insured. a two five story brick buildings Nos. 367 and 8 owned by Mr. George Cregan. The column

tery of Morrison & Son, situated at No. 272 Westeenth street, near the Touth avenue. The fre,

Pire in East Eleventh Street three and four o'clock year coon a fire originated in the cel lery, but at present not used. It appetus Cane, the owner, was about ness, and he had two coopers engaged attering some tanks, and that by some mused by them for a light foll upon the some whilely, when the place issued. The slarm being promptly given the free at the premises and extinguished the first the free misses and extinguished the first the remises and extinguished the first place. damage was done. The less on the fixtures will be \$100; insured for \$10,000. The building is own John J. Kelley; it is damaged about \$200, and is it

THE QUEREC FIRE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Twenty-Three Hundred Buildings Destroyed-six Persons Known to Have Been Burned to Death-Several Others Missing-Public Meeting in Quebec-Courtibutions Solicited for the Sufferers, &cc. Quant, Oct. 16, 1868.

Querus, Oct. 16, 188

The Mayor of Quebec issued a proclamation yester morning for a mass meeting to be held last evening device means to assist the sufferors by the great fire, more numerous and influential assembly never evened in this city. The citizens whose properties of the citizens whose p power to provide relief for those who have been rendered houseless and penniless by the greatest fire that has ever occurred in America. The sufferings of Portland cannot be compared to those endured at Quel The people in the province have no one to rely on. ts of Lower Canada being poor cannot assist the

The people in the province have no one to rely on. The inhabitants of Lower Canada being poor cannot assist the sufficers as they would wish.

A committee was appointed who will immediately appeal to the charitably disposed persons throughout the continent for funds to help rebuild the city and provide bomes for the peor, and before the approaching winter size in. G. H. Stimard and William Hossacks have been appointed treasurers for the rehef fund by the Mayor. Fifteen thousand deliars was subscribed at the meeting has night, and about \$6,000 during the day.

Coroner Frendergreat held an inquest on the four bodies taken from the ruins. The Bris body taken out was that of a woman named Margaret Weard—the wife of Jean Baptiste, of St. Lareracus—whose husband was killed by the explosion in Arago street.

The rumains of three women ware discovered after a search of six hours, buried beneath the ruins of an old-brick building, near the lower end of Arago street. Their sames were languin Vadebenour, aged thirty-tix years. Angelique Vadebenour, aged sixty years, the name the third has not yet transpired. The mother of the Vadebenours was laken from beneath a mass of rubbilar in such a ratale as to be unrecognizable.

A clerk in the grocery store of Mr. Ganerour, named Biscouller is musting, and it is feared he perished while attempting to save the furniture from his father house was blown up. Several other pursons are also reported marsing.

The number of houses destroyed is greater than at first supposed. I think they will exceed \$2.50, throwing over \$2.600 persons on the charter of the world.

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On St. Lauvre and Stone streets as the same part of the world in the suburbs of the city the only token left is a will-derness of chimness fand r

night the sinfin very chilly. Those living in tents com-plain bitterly of the cold.

A mass meeting is to be held in Montreal to-margorial might to raise subscriptions for the suffering.